NIBLO'S GARDEN-Arrah as Pogue.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-Robertson's new come dy, "Play." Matinée Saturday. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 78th and OLYMPIC THEATRE-Hiccory Diccory Dock. Mail-

noes at 1% o'clock, Wednesdays and Saturgays.

WOOD'S MUSEUM - Afternoon, State Secrets and
Laughing Hyena. Evening, Lalia Rookh. Matince THE TAMMANY-The Queen of Hearts; or, Harlequin

Knave of Hearts.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d st. and 8th av. - The Spy They do not "take the water" as smartly at of St. Marc. Matinee Saturday. BOWERY THEATRE-The French Spy and the Bandit



Terms of the Sun. Twenty copies to one address..... Fifty copies to one address The Weekly Sun

Discharge of John H. Pratt-Who was and suggestions to the Harvards to alter Afraid ?

discharged from arrest yesterday by Mr. lish; but we hope that their good sense Commissioner Osnonn, on the ground that | will prevent them from experimenting at the there was no evidence justifying the further | last moment with new methods which they holding of him by the United States author- | could only imperfectly acquire in the short ities. While making this discharge, Mr. interval before the race, and which would OSBORN took pains most emphatically to thus rather diminish than increase their deny the authority which had been asserted | chances of success. by Judge McCunn to dispose of the prisoner. So far as the two judicial officers, Commissioner Osborn and Judge McCunn, are changed, and that Messrs, Lyman and Fay, concerned, the matter, terminating as it who went out as substitutes in case of accidoes, amounts to a mere war of words.

relation of Marshal BARLOW to the case.

courage-were Governor of the State, he have no doubt that they resigned cheerfully would be arrested speedily.

If, on the other hand, Judge McCunn failed to issue a warrant of arrest, to vindicate his Court from the contempt shown toward it by Marshal BARLOW, then it was through his inaction, instead of Governor | if the speed of the boat is increased by this HOPFMAN'S, that the colors of the State late change in her crew, all of Harvard's trailed in the dust.

Let us have the facts authoritatively stated, port the performance of the crew as "much so that we can judge understandingly. As at present advised, it seems to us that the parties stand about even-one was afraid and the other dared not.

and of themselves as oarsmen and lovers of athletic and invigorating sports. Every one feels that there will be no selling of the race no "put up job" about it; but that both the capacious lungs, before the one or the other opponent. It is the certainty that this will sired removal. A Committee was appointed be the case that lends to this aquatic contest | with authority to arrange for the holding of its absorbing interest.

We are happy to notice that nearly all the a short time since to the local authorities, to guard against all possibility of unfairness or foul play during the race. Some of the papers, the Telegraph particularly, frankly admit that the reputation of the Thames course is bad, and that unless better order were kept among the steamers, the most serious consequences might follow, and the Americans might have just cause to complain of being defrauded out of a victory. We learn also that has agreed to buoy off the course for the race and to hold the steamers under strict control ing England's honor above suspicion. We look to them to carry out thoroughly their

good intentions. be predicted as yet from the meagre telegrams which come to us daily from the scene water. The tone of the criticisms is partly patronizing and partly severe. All agree that ou men are splendid, athletic fellows, and that and, as such, cannot be other than formidado not row in the vicious arm pulling style of HAMILL, but say that they do use their arms too much, and their backs and legs not enough; that they "seem never to get fairly hold of the water until the oars are nearly at right angles with the boat;" that "they are somewhat 'dead' on the chest, and consequently slow in the recovery;" and that HARRY KELLEY, will see them in much better | but seven days. form." &c. So thinks Bell's Life, the great London sporting authority. The Sportsman is fully as severe, and says: "They appear | not be now. The country is in a condition to us to require very greatly the advice of of perpetual progression, which render it

will grow only too rapidly by lack of coach- the great Western country is densely popuing." Much of this criticism may be cor- lated.

rect. We have great respect for the opinion | We favor every kind of change which of English experts in rowing matters; but seems likely to prove beneficial; but this with all deference to their notions which we proposal with reference to the national capiadmit are drawn from constant practice | tal does not seem so to us. and experience, we think, even accord-

The Usury Cases.

ing to English standards, the Harvard style is not as faulty as these writers would make is true.

The reason assigned for imprisoning Mr WATTS is, that he used insolent language to the officer who arrested him. Mr. WATTS denies this; but if it were true, it seems to us that it would be ridiculous to punish him

It is thought that Judge CARDOZO will remit the imprisonment in both cases this morning. The Court undoubtedly has the power to remit or change the sentence at

any time during the term. We have heard it rumored that if time were allowed by the Court a motion would be made in arrest of judgment. That would be a real service to the community. Whether one or two persons be convicted is compara tively of little importance except to them selves; but it is of general interest to have the law of usury fully discussed.

As the morality of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association is just now undergoing considerable scrutiny, we should like to inquire of one of them how he can conscientiously swear every month that he has faithfully performed the duties of a Deputy Collector of the fourth division in the Custom House, when he has not been at his desk to do any business for four months?

One of the most remarkable instances of the law's delay is afforded by the famous For rest divorce case. This suit was first brought into court by the distinguished counsel who conducted it to the end, CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., some time in the latter part of 1850 or the beginning of 1851. The trial before a jury was begun in November, 1851, but the decision of the Court of Appeals, finally affirming the judgment then rendered against Mr. Fornest was not pronounced until 1868. It is fair to say, however, that this long procrastination was not entirely due to the tactic of the defendant's attorneys; for on one occasio Mr. O'Conon stated in court that the lackes of counsel for the plaintiff had considerably pro-

The amount ultimately paid over by the defen dant, upon the decision of the Court of Appeals, was something more than \$60,000. Of this large sum the plaintiff received but about \$4,000. The remainder-\$56,000-went to pay the fees of the counsel, Mr. O'Conon, and his associate, the in terest upon these fees, and other expenses. The item of interest on fees alone amounted to some \$13,000, while the interest on various advances made by the counsel in the course of the suit amounted to something like \$5,000 more.

ing at the head of the American bar. It is known would now seem, these compliments ; They also had an unquestionable legal right to claim the regular interest of seven per cent. upon their fees and upon the advances they had been obliged to make for expenses incurred in

Numerous inquiries are made of us as to the reason why the Commissioners of the Post Office building have been allowed to enclose, it addition to the land purchased by the United States, the whole of the sidewalk surrounding it. We are unable to give the information desired. The fence is both a barrier to the use of a very necessary part of the public highway, and, on th Park row side, from the proximity of the city railroad tracks, a source of great tanger. Already a number of our citizens have narrowly escaped being crushed to death between it and passing cars. Safety as well as conve nience requires it to be forthwith set back from the curbstone half the width of the sidewalk at least. Will the Street Commissioner attend to this, or will be permit the rumor, already in circulation, to gain eredence, that this whole enorme structure of boards is a great advertising bulletin intended to be let out to bill-posters, and that he

We call attention to the advertisement of the Home in West Fourth street, which appears in another part of this paper. This is one of the most beneficent and truly Christian institutions in this city, and we commend it earnestly not only to those who may be directly profited by its ministrations, but to persons whose means Similar buildings would have to be erected enable them to do good to others, but who do not elsewhere, at an expense far exceeding that always know how to make their charities effec-

> It is so many years since the practice of elling reserved seats at theatres was introduced, that comparatively few persons remember th going early, and pushing, and crowding which used to be necessary to secure custom, and an attempt to go back to the old fashion would be exceedingly unpopular. The juestion now suggests itself, why the same im vement should not be extended to railway travel. Why should not the purchase of a ticket entitle the purchaser to cramble with a thousand rivals? In the case and pass from one end of it to the other, looking in vain for the accommodation to which her gives up his place in her favor. Parties, too. whose mutual society is expected to form nine tenths of the pleasure of a trip, are frequently

THE RELEASE OF MR. PRATT

THE EASIEST ENCAPE FROM A

THREATENED COLLINION. Commissioner thebare was Inclined to Con-code Judge Merson's Jurisdiction-Ap-ellection from the Reversor of Texas to Gay, Hallman The Pertinony Insufficient to Hall the Prisoner The Liberation and the Constitutions

the Cuarrainfaitana the U. S. Commissioner's court room was sely provided vestvolay morning as Commisarose and observed that he wished in the beginning by Judge McCunn discharging the prisoner from all large, and therefore would not now appear for him. Gen. Pryor then gave the Commissioner a writ of usury; but Mr. Sage utterly denies that it which Pratt was held prisoner. The Commissioner replied, tersely and steruly, that the order of Judg McCunn was null and void; that the State cour were not the courts in which Pratt could be tried at his stage of the ease; and that, consequently and finally, he thought the prisoner legally not at large. THE CASE FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

District Attorney Pierrepont, rising, then said that he would give a short résumé of the circumances of the case, in order that it might be ther oughly understood. He said that Pratt had broken ted States guard in Texas, and sided by others had there committed murder on one Smith and two freedmen, and that after he had escaped to New York he had been arrested under a warrant om the United States Commissioner; that Judge McCunn had interfered with this warrant on the old ground of State sovereignty, and that a fearful mud dle had ensued. He thought this old threadbare heory of State rights had been shattered with the shattering of the Southern armies in the late war of the rebellion, Mr. Pierrepont then proceeded argue on the legal right of Judge McCunn, or o. any tate Judge, to take the prisoner from the hands the Commissioner, alluding to and quoting many in portant decisions in cases stantar to this, all of which supported the authority of the United State as against the authority of the State Courts. Pierreport added that, believing that the United | the newsboy appears with this paper, and there is a States had jurisdiction in this case, he had done a that lay in his power to retain the prisoner in the custody of the United States. He might have ove stepped the bounds of courtesy in doing so, but if he had done so his duty had made it necessary. He was proceeding carefully, and had therefore consuited Gov. Hoffman, and had been informed by him that he had received a telegram from the Governor of Texas, asking that the prisoner be remanded to his jurisdiction in Texas. But it was merely a tele graphic despatch, and could not therefore be acted upon, the law requiring form, caution, and delay These laws might be changed in time, but until the were changed they must be obeyed. He (Mr. Pierre pont) wished only to have the laws carried out, and n case it should appear during the trial that the laws of the country required the discharge of the charge. As to the evidence on which the warrant was issued, it was true it rested mainly on hearsay but it would be supported by documents and some oral testimony. He had no intention of bringing worthless testimony into Court.

Marshal Crowley was then called upon to tell the tory of the arrest of Pratt, and how Pratt had at denied his name; after which the Commissione

COMMISSIONER OSDORN'S DECISION. "I have said that I considered this case within my heisdiction, and I say so still. I would have maintained my right had it been necessary, and thus discharged mility faithfully, and I think the United States Marsha was right in the course he pursued. But I have duponsidered the facts of the case, and after due delibered has sufficient widence has no seen adduced to justify me in holding the prison John H. Pratt, you are therefore discharged from co

This decision took nearly all in the court room by surprise, and no sooner had the Commissione ceased speaking than a great outburst of applicate followed. Pratt was surrounded by band-shaking riends, and escorted out into the street, where he him and his friends across the Park to Broadway There he sprang into a carriage, and, accompanie by three of his most intimate friends, drove up the

During these proceedings Judge McConn wa busy, and having listened to the reading of the ar nexed petition, had granted an order for the body of it is understood, to enforce his order if the United

THE PETITION TO JUDGE H'CUNN.

e Honorable John II. McCunn. Junice of the Si
or Court of the edg of Nove York;

petition of Noble A. Birge respectfully shows persons under their direction, beyond und out of the persons under their direction, beyond und out of State of New York, and will suffer irreparable injury.

N. A. BIRGE.

City and county of New York, se.:

N. A. BIRGE.

Noble A. Birge, being duty sworn, says; He is the petitioner berein; that the facts above set forth are true of his own knowledge, except as stated on information and belief, and as to them, he believes them to be true.

Birtick.

Sworn to before me this 10th day of Ali, A. BlikGE.

Notary Public city and county of New York.

J. H. McCesn, Juage.

Whereas, Noble A. Birge has applied to me for a warrant to take John H. Bratt, alteged to be illegally confued by Francis C. Barrow, E. S. Marshal, and Captain or Major Taylor, United States Army, commanding at Fort Schuyler and Whereas it appears, from the proof before me, what and Frant is illegally confined by the proof before me, what and Frant is illegally confined by the property of the State, and will otherwise who had by the carried by the charled the said frant will properly be carried to the said of the People of the State of New York, it is usual of the People of the state of New York, and John H. Fratt and the said Barlow and Taylor, and John H. Fratt and the said Barlow and Taylor, and John H. Fratt and the said Barlow and Taylor, and John H. Bratt and Sugar Captain the State of New York, county of New York, this includay of August, 1893, BOHN H. McCUNN, Judge. JUDGE M'CUNN'S ORDER.

The Fisk-Gray Cotton Suit-A Card from Mr. Gray. Sin I had intended to avoid any reply to the

rticle in your issue of the 4th August, in relation to the matters in dispute between Mr. Fisk and myself, but the advice of some of my friends decides me otherwise.

cotton with me on joint account. He advanced \$16,000 for these purchases, and had agreed to advance all the money which should be necessary, bu afterward for his own reasons refused so to do. To \$16,000, as Mr. Fisk very well knows, was used for those purchases. On account of his refusal to mak further advances the cotton had to be sold, and was

sold, and that by Mr. Fisk's own order.

When the transactions were closed I sent Mr Fisk a full and accurate statement of them, and requested from him payment of the balance due me, waiving my right to remuneration for my losse from this breach of his agreement. Mr. Fisk r from the orecas of ms sgreement. Mr. Fisk refused to pay me that balance, and I then brought an action in the Unit-d States Circuit Court to have an action taken of the whole matter. Not muti their bad Mr. Fisk even bluted at any doubt as to the proper use of his money, and even now he has no such doubt. Wishing, however, to do something, he has obtained an order of arrest in an action in the Superior Court against use, alteging fraud on my part. I was, of course, put to the inconvenience of earlier twenty from the state of the court of the state of the court of the state of the court of the cour

Was this a Murder?

NSTANT READER.

The Em well una wes tered upon a new volliterature. The infusirations are pleatiful and good, and the regular latter such as ought to thoroughly telight eday le er of old freiand

ANOTHER BREEZE FROM THE SEA.

What is Doing at Long Branch-The Lower Classes Invading the Retreat of the Aris-tocrats-Bowery and Hester Street at the Brench-The Big Guns-The Codfish-A Sun Correspondent Using a Dissecting Knife.

Love Brance, Aug. 16 .- Long Branch is not so well patronized as it was last year, and these cheap excursion trains will make it still more unpopular next senson. No senside resort near the setropolis can long remain aristocratic, for the rai read and steamboat men, with an eye to business money to spend, and want to go everywhere as well as the snobs, get a chance in the fun. Already on week days picnics, &c., from the regions of the Bowery and Chatham street, come down here, and coarsely clad working people wander upon the plantas and the beach, cating gingerbroad and bananas. As soon as the Sunday boats begin running here, we may expect to see the place monopo lized by these people. As it is, we wandered yeserday upon the shore and saw very much the sa neldeats and characters that we see at Concy Island n a Sabbath afternoon. There is a greater number here at present than there has been before this The two leading hotels, the Stetson House and the Mansion House, are full, and at less popular places, like the Monmouth House, the Continental, and Suissman's, there is quite a

THE KIND OF PEOPLE WHO ARE NOW HERE. In looking over the hotel registers we are struck with the almost entire absence of those old fashioned family names which we used to read in times gone by. The Knickerbockers go somewhere luring the hot weather, but they do not come to Long Branch. There is pleaty of money here, but that alone does not and never will make society. The people whom we see have great, coarse, red hands, covered with diamonds, full stomachs and bloated animal faces, flash colors in dress, and loud, commonplace talk. They are evidently bred to working hard for a living, and now, with plenty of time on their hands, they are almost killed wit and. At dinner they domineer over the waiters for fear some one will suspect that they are really no better than the servants.

THEIR REDEEMING TRAIT is the fact that they read THE SUN. At 11 o'clock rush for it. I pity this newsboy, not because he getting rich so fast out of The Sun, but because is so intoxicated with his success.

THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL, Eving somewhat distinct from the others, form more than one-half the resident and transient population of Long Branch. They throng upon the plazzas, and appear in force in the dining room, where their peculiar views of eating put the waiters to some extra exertions. Several of the landlords will next season change their bill of fare to suit these people, who are their best customers.

GREAT GUNS HERE. GHEAT GUNS HERE.

There are no great guns here at present. Gov. Randolph of New Jersey is doing what he can to fill the void, but he hardly comes up to the mark. Will not Daniel Pract or U. S. Grant, the great American travellers, favor us with another call? Choychew and Sing-Man will do what they can in this line on Tuesday. Senator Coic of Calhornia, Signor Brignoli, Alderman Coman, the Hon. John P. Stockton, and a ham fat mas from Hester street are here. Olive Logan has packed up her clothes and gone to Samuloga to show them there. Clarence Dinsmore has turned up in a suit of Scotch tweed. The biondes have disappeared.

WATELING-PLACE BELIGION.

WATERING-PLACE RELIGION. WATERING-PLACE RELIGION.

The bells ring very sweetly every Sunday morning, but few people attend church. The weather is insufferably hot, and the meeting houses being small, there is a poor chance to display one's toilette. At the Continental many people are not pleased with the band, which, under pretence of sacred concerts, profances the Subbath with airs from "La Belie Hélène," "La Grande Duchesse," and other French operas.

STEALING HATS. We are confining ourselves to the sober facts when we say that a common amusement here is to go in to dinner, leaving an old hat upon the rack outside, and then on coming out to take a good one in its place. This thing has now become a nuisance Yesterlay, at the Mansion, a richly dressed and highly perfumed gentleman could find nothing to but on his head but some old tile of the style of 1846, left by one of Adairal Fisk's retained two weeks ago.

ACCOMMODATIONS. Stetson has the largest house on the beach, and, take the place all in all, one can be suited there better than anywhere else. The table and other accommodations at the Continental are poor, and the servants, including the landlord, disagrecable. The Mansion flouse is always a pleasant place, and the society good there.

THE BULL'S FERRY CHURCH.

Stitting a Woman's Tongue with a Pair of Scissors-Sermons on Love and Courtship-Packing a Jury-The Drunken Juryman-Curious Charges and Counter Charges. The Rev. Charles C. Goss says, with referen

in The Sun of yesterday: "For the last five or six years the church arrangements were very irregularly carried out. My predecessor, Mr. Armstrong, had to contend with the same conduct which I have had to stop. When I came there four months ago I found groups of young and old men gathered ontside the church who disturbed the services by laughter and noise. The elders of the church with mysel had a meeting, and a set of rules were adopted. which stated 'that on the arrival of the minister the grounds.' This did not prevent the recurrence of the conduct complained of. Mr. William Semler was the ringleader. The names of Mr. Semler, his son Adolphus, and a Mr. Brody were taken, and they were summoned a Mr. Brody were taken, and they were summoned before a Justice. A day for trial was fixed, and it was found that a jury had been sworn composed of men who feared neither God nor man. One of them was drunk, and it was felt that the Church of God could not be placed it their hands with safety. An adjournment was procured, but many of our congregation having become lukewarm, the suit was withdrawn. The officers of the church, with myself, decided to close it until the lukewarm, the suit was withdrawn. The officers of the church, with myself, decided to close it until the unruly members would come to see the error of their ways, and the church is now closed until the rules are signed by the members of the congregation and the \$60 due me are paid. As to Mrs. Scimer's action against me for using threatening language, I have but a word to say. The lady on returning tome from meeting used very abusive language, and when I was entering Mr. Ward's house I said to her, 'Madarn, I Mink it I had a pair of seissors I would sit your tongue.' I never said, 'It I had a pair of scissors I would cut the end of your tongue off.'"

pair of scissors I would cut the end of your tongue off."

The Semier family say that no disturbance ever occurred until Mr. Gross began preaching at Bull's Ferry, and that his sermons were of a character calculated to make young persons laugh. One sermon, "Love and Courtship," was, they allege, not of a church character. They say that Mr. Goss acted unjustly and imperiously, that he had them arrested, and on his finding that he could not sustain his course before a jury, withdrew. They say that he made overtures for settlement through the very juryman who he says was drunk, and that he brought the action to intimidate them. As to his threatening Mrs. Seitner, sice says he did use the expression compolated of, and she can prove it by four or five witnesses.

A \$20,000 ELOPEMENT.

An Ogdensburgh Merchant Running away With Another Man's Wife-Flight to Vern Cruz-Return to New York-Arrested and

Taken Back to Ogdensburgh. Robert E. Sprague, who had formerly been in the employ of Mr. Derby, a broker of Ogdensburg, resolved to enter into business for himself, and had become well established and respected, when an event occurred which astonished the quiet ettizens of Ogdensburgh. On the 20th of May, Sprague dis appeared, and with him the wife of a prominent cit izen, about \$11,000 in potes of the Prescott Bank, or Canada, and \$9,000 belonging to various citizens Ozdensburgh. His own wife and two children h lett behind. The couple came to New York. Here he turned his paper into gold. Then the fugitive ook passage for Vera Cruz. But having been un successful in that city, Sprague returned to this city and put up at the Belmont Hotel. Walking one day in Fulton street, he was recognized by a person from Ogdensburgh, who, on his return to that city, gave information to Culef of Police Chapin. That officer at once sent word to the detectives of this city, and on Friday, both Sprague and the woman were ar-rested, and yesterday afternoon they took their de-parture for Ogdensburgh.

Vermin in the Horse Cars.

To the Patter of The Sun.

Sin: Speaking of our cushions, some years ago I met in a car a leading editor of this city, who stood up though there were plenty of seats. Laked him why he did this, and his answer was that he had never sat down in a cushioned car or ferry bost since the Freedent of the Union Ferry Company had described to him the process of pulling to pieces with lone hooks and burning the worn ont cushions of the ferry bosts. Whitever the steam pipes caused under the seats, there were long crucks in the cashions, composed of three kinds of verminal contaming millions on millions of them! It was thus that led them to adopt first the cane seats, and last and best the slats now in use, made of a shape to reader them as easy as my cushion. Since and last and best the state now eachion. Since shape to reader them as easy as any cushion. Since then I have kept clear of cushions in public conveyA CITY WITHOUT WATER.

The Drought in Philadelphin-The Fairmount Water Works Give Out-Only a Day or Two's Supply Left-Astoalshment of Gen. Sherman. From the Philadelphia Enguirer, Aug. 17.

A short time since, the entire city of Philadel-hia, with the exception of a portion of the old Dis-

niences, annoyances, and the straits they were put to to supply, in one form or another, the deficiency. The present tadientions are, that unless a fortunate dispensation of Providence occurs in the shape of leasy rains, the city will be entirely minus a supply of that indispensable article water.

Some portions of the city, particularly elevated positions, are without a supply of water at the present time, and the hydrant streams all over the city are hourly growing weaker and weaker.

This impending calamity is owing to two causes—first, the unparalleled lowness of the water in the river Schusikul, and second, the incapability of the

are hourly growing weaker and weaker.

This impending calamity is owing to two causes—
first, the unparalleled lowness of the water in the
river Schujkul, and second, the Incapability of the
Fairmount Water Works to force water into the
reservoir during the present drought. It may be
mentioned, however, as a sort of elle issue, that the
unaccassary and culpable waste of water by house,
keepers throughout the city, when they have been
publicly advised of the fact that the supply of water
has been very limited for some weeks past, has
greatly added to the present alarming state of things;
and if we should be so unfortunate as to be denied
water privileges entirely for any given length of
time, our citizens may, in a measure, thank themselves for the same, for the water that was used in
this city on Saturday last for washing pavements
alone would have lasted for several days for drinking, cooking, and other indispensable purposes.

The memory of the oldest inhabitant cannot recall the time when the river Schuykkili, from Fairmount day, as far up as Norristowa, and probably
further, presented such a dearth of water as it does
at the present time. Not only does any water fall to
run over the dam at Fairmount, but so low is it that
the embankment of stone and earth that supports
the dam of the north side is all painly visible, and
a broad strip of grass, stretching the entire length
of the dam, from shore to shore, can be seen. This
would be enough of theself to tell the story about the
scarcity of water, but a visit to the reservoir at Fairmount displays the unusual sight of nearity all the recentacles for water being almost cathredy empty.

The western section of the reservoir, known as the
"feeder," and which is the first portion of the basin
or succession of basins to receive the water pumped
up by the Fairmount works, contains a small quantity of water, but it is so low that the pipes leading
into the other sections are high and dry, and what,
perhaps, has never before happened, are plainly visth he Schnylkill water, but permitted the Chief Engl-eer to telegraph to the keepers or overseers of the ams at Norristown and further up the river, to frow open the gates of those dams and permit all he water confined there to find its way to Farmount

As mentioned, this will afford temporary relief, As mentioned, this will afford temporary relief, but only tora day or two, for, at the eximustion of the water thus obtained, we have no additional sources of relief of an artificial character, and must depend entirely upon the opening of the floodgates above for the material that will give proper action to the machinery of the Fairmount Water Works.

The present is a bad time to show to strangers the beauties of our Fairmount Water Works system, for on Saturday last Gen. W. T. Saerman visited, by invitation of the Park Commissioners, our Fairmount Park, and on being shown Fairmount damand reservoir, as they appear at present, he remarked, "My God, are these the renowned Fairmount Water Works!" Works!

Unpopularity of John Russell Young's Counsel in Philadelphia.

Counsel in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Evalug Telegraph.

The latest complication of the present campaign is the disturbance caused by the effort to oust the Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster from the position of Attorney-General of the Commonwealth. The matter as it stands is not creditable to either party. It is firmly believed by the most thoughtful of the Republican managers that Mr. Brewster is a great impediment to success in October, and that gentleman himself cannot but be aware that he is decidedly unpopular in the party, and that his continuance in office is but so much aid to the enemy. The Hon. John Covode, whose letter to the Attorney-General has already been much commented on by the press, is the Chairman of the State Central Committee; he was chosen to that position on account of his supposed fitness, and there is no doubt that his letter expressed the wishes not only of the Gowerner but of the members of the Committee and all the prominent Republicans of the State. Ar. Brewster has not published a reply to this letter, but it is well known that he has written one, in which he explicitly declines to resign his office. Of Mr. Brewster's ability as a lawyer we have nothing to say, but it is well known that, as a politician, he is one of the most unpopular men in the State; and his present action appears to no nothing but a selfish determination to maintain his official position in defiance of the wishes of his party, and at the risk of having that party defeated.

This difficulty would never have arisen if Governor

wishes of his party, and at the risk of having that party defeated.
This difficulty would never have arisen if Governor Geary had adopted a straightforward and manly course toward the Attorney-General, and a personal request from him would certainly have produced Mr. Brewster's resignation, for he cauld not have retained his office with any self-respect after such a request from the Executive. Governor Geary, however, temporized, and engaged Mr. Covode to havite the Attorney-General, however, declines to acknowledge Mr. Covode's authority, and now there is nothing that the Governor can do but to take the matter into his own lands, and appoint some person acceptable, to the party to

A Woman Preaching in a Trance.

From the Cleveland Heraid.

Mrs. Nancy Birney was born March 20, 1807
ear Cadiz, Gaio. Her father reared thirteen chil Mrs. Nancy Birney was born March 20, 1807, near Cadiz. Onio. Her father reared thirteen children, of whom five boys and four girls are still having. At the age of 18, while pitching a load of hay from a waron into a mow, she was struck by lightning, which paralyzed the right half of her body, from the crown of her head down. She was entirely insensible two hours. She recovered, and at the age of 22 years married Mr. Birney. They are considered wealthy, having a fine farm and a good brick residence about one male east of Tuppeanoe. They have reared three children, two sons aged respectively 39 and 28 years, and one daugnter aged 36—all married and in good effectively. Mr. Birney is an exemplary member of the Methodist Euiscopal Church, but his wife belongs to the Presbyterian Church, but his wife belongs to the Presbyterian Church, but his says is not a sectarian in any sense whatever.

Church, but she says is not a sectarian in any sense whatever.

About 23 years ago she was suddenly taken ill, as was supposed, and while in an unconscious state delivered a religious discourse. From that time until the present these spells have come upon her regularly every two weeks. At first they occurred on week days, but for the past twenty years they have invariably happened on Sunday at about to o'clock A. M. For a long time the house was crowded on her preaching days, but latterly the novelty of the case has ceased to excite wonder of the neighborhood, and those who now attend her preaching are mostly persons from a distance. But rain or sinne, summer or winter, whether there be a crowd or only her own family present, she regularly passes into an unconscious state, and delivers a religious discourse always one hour to an hour and thirty minutes in duration.

Sic affirms most soleumly, that she is not conscious before nor after her discourses, of a single word that she utters. Indeed, it was a long time before her family and friends could convince her that she spoke at all while in this strange state of obliviousness as to what is passing in the outer world around her.

The Distribution of the Government.

"The World is Governed too Much," used to be the motto of the Globe newspaper. If that be a wise aphorism, then is our country apparently act-ing mon it. The personnel of our Government is prefty widely distributed. "Read and you will

The President
The Cheel President
The Chief Justice
The Congress. Fs in
Western Pennsylvania.
California.
Hoode Island.
A general scatter.
New York. the Congress.
The servetary of State ... New York.
The Secretary of the Treasury.
The Secretary of the Treasury.
The Secretary of the Navy. The Tallapoea The Attorney-General ... Concord, Mass.
The Attorney-General ... Washington.
The Secretary of Interior ... Ohio.
The Commissioner of internal lievenue... ... Sharon, N. Y.

Pay of Police Commissioners Judge Bosworth as President Board of

Police \$2500

As Police Commissioner \$2500

As Health Commissioner \$500

As Excise Commissioner \$500

Mr. Manierre as Treasurer Board of Excise \$10,000 fr. Manierre as Treasurer

Exes:

As Treasurer Board of Health. 500

As Police Commissioner. 8,000

As Excise Commissioner 1,800

As Healta Commissioner 500—

His chief clerk from Board of Health
and Excise 44,500 cach 3,000 As President Board of Excise for As Freesign theore of Excise for signing licenses. 1,000
As Excise Commissioner. 1,530
As Hauta Commissioner. 70
As Police Commissioner. 8,000—\$11,550
Brennan as Police Commisner. 45,000—\$12,550 .\$8,000 | \$8,000 | As Health Commissioner | \$8,000 | As Health Commissioner | \$500 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 |

"Reddy the Blacksmith."

"Reddy the Blacksmith."

From the Recutag Post.

The friends of "Reddy the Blacksmith" sued out a writ of habeas corpse in San Francisco, which was dismissed on Friday, and on Naturday the two officers of the Sizath Precinct started for New York with their prisoner. He will arrive here toward the close of the sires in week. The report that the expense of bringing Varley to this city for trial is met by twenty members of the Union League Club, who have subscribed one hundred dollars each for the purpose, is intrue. District Attorney Garvin poid thirden hundred dollars for the purpose out of the contingent fund of the District Attorney's after.

SUNBEAMS.

-Eight members of the House of Commens have died since the opening of the session. -A new comic opera is soon to be brought out. of which Verdi is to farmish the music and Sardou

the text. -It is said that croquet is very apt to engender heart disease, and that the most effectual cure for it

-Col. Fitzpatrick killed his wife the other day n South Carolina, and attended her faneral two

-It is estimated that there are cleven hundred murderers at large in Tennessee. Reats in conse

quence are lower. -Salmon have been so abundant in Frazet river, British Columbia, this season, as almost to impede navigation.

-Dedworth has issued a new song, entitled "The Binsh Rose;" words by Geo. W. Elliott, author of "Bonnie Eloise," &c. -The Brown family are to have a meeting at

Groton Junction, Mass., to-morrow, to look sites their immense estates in England. -The proprietor of a Boston bone mill advertises that " persons sending their own bones to be

ground will be attended to with punctuality and despatch." -The Duke d'Aumale having recently visited

the Spanish frontier, his journey is supposed to be associated with his brother's chances for the thronof Isabella. -A contemporary thinks the Harvards are bound to win in the approaching race, because Sim-

mone, their leader, is a "third cousin of Ralph Waldo Emerson." -It is proposed in St. Louis to celebrate the centennial anniversary of Humboldt's birth, which occurs on Sept. 14, by founding a " Humboldt Physk

cal Observatory." -" Avitor" or air ship stock in now in the California market, one thousand shares at \$25 a share having been offered by the managers. This

is, of all stocks, most liable to inflation. -Richmond, Indiana, has just passed an ordinance commanding that "in case of the death of any policeman he small immediately deliver his

emblems and other insignia of office to the Mayor." -The spectroscope having shown that the sun is a large collection of the minerals known on the earth, including the precious metals, an inventive Yankee is meditating upon a process to extract gold

-The "Yankee Green Corn Knife" is the name of a convenient little utensil made by the Yankee Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, which extracts the pulp from the grain by cutting the hull and pressing out the pulp at one operation -The twenty-fifth anniversary of Offenbach's marriage was celebrated at his Villa d'Orphée, near

and the attention of Parisians was divided between the souvenirs of Barbe Biene and those of the Little Corporal -Franklin, while in France, and engaged in enversation with some of his friends on the sub ect of the House of Lords, remarked : " Hereditary egislators! It would be better to have hereditary

professors of mathematics, as they would have much

Paris, on the same day with the Napoleon centenary,

less chance for making mischief. -While Mr. Hale quarrelled at Madrid with Mr. Perry, Mr. Olozaga, Sanish Minister in Paris, was at daggers drawn with his Secretary, Mr. Crespo, who has finally withdrawn from the embassy; which proves that conflicts of the kind are by no means confined to American legations.

-The Prince and Princess of Wales are at Wildbad, where Minister Washburne, who is also at that place, will have an opportunity of culightening the former upon the mysteries of the Alabama con troversy, as they present themselves to an unsophis-

ticated mind in the depths of the Black Forest -A nervous old wag, who thought he was dying, was assured by his nurse that he would no die so long as his feet were warm-such a thing was never heard of. "But I have heard of a man who died with very warm feet." "Who was he?" inquired the nurse. "John Rogers," replied the wit

-An Austrian vampyre, the mistress of a Rus ian at Vienna, was detected in bleeding young girls and drinking their fresh blood, for the purpose of the discovery of her crime, her attempt to po serself was frustrated by the police, and she has

been committed for trial. -The Ambassadors at Rome disappear at the approach of the Œeumenical Conacil. Odo Russell followed the example of the Austrian envoy, who left for Bohemia, and repaired to England on a visit o his father-in-law. Lord Clarendon. The wisdom of the suppression of the American legation at Rome

eceives an additional illustration on this oc refuse in the hotel of the Jesuits in Paris whenever e wishes to escape from the ovations of his admirs. The Rev. Fathers extend to him a generous fails to be the signal of a brilliant growd of visitors. all smiling upon the father of the "Grande Duchesse"

and the " Belle Hélène." -Gen. La Marmora has been deputed by the of Europe with a view to the improvement of the Austria and Russia, he has lately arrived in Belgium dent that the organization of the army is foremost

in the thoughts of European Governments. -Mr. Eastman, who temporarily replaces Consul Haggerty at Glasgow, was American Consul at able to put down the so-called Confederate Consul in the same place, who kept the rebel flag hoisted ever his office, so that American citizens on setting foot on Irish ground were puzzled to know who girected American agencies at Queenstown, Abraham Lincoln or Jefferson Davis.

-Isabella, the daughter of the Duke de Montensier, being the wife of the Count de Paris, she must ascend the throne of Spain as Icabella III. in the event of the election of her father as King, and of her succession after his death, with the grandson of Louis Philippe as Prince Consort; so that in this arch was so much blamed, must eventually culmithe Orleans dynasty.

The Marquis of Hertford owns nearly a whole fashionable Boulevard in Paris, besides his magnificont residence in the Rue Taltband and the Chateau de Bagatelle. His picture galteries are renowned, and his wealth is fabulous. He is a courtier of the Napoleous, and promised to bequeath his chairen to the Prince Imperial. He is in his seventieth year, and besides his immense property in France, posand a fine London mansion in Berkeley square, and is the patron of six livings.

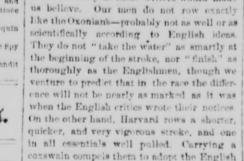
-Sir Antonio Panizzi, whom Queen Victoria recently elevated to the Knight Companionship of the Bath, together with the eminent Arctic explorer and President of the British Scientific Association, Licut.-Gen. Sir Edward Sabine (also of Italian extraction), is well known to American scholars who frequented the British Museum between 1837 and 1866, as the accomplished librarian of that institufull pay. He was born in 1797 in Modena (Italy), was graduated at the law school of the University of Parma, took a part in the Picdmontese revolt of 1820, was exiled to England, and where, under the uspices of Mr. Roscoe, he settled at Liverpool as a eacher of Italian. On the opening of the University of London he became professor of his native language, and through the influence of Lord Brougham he was subsequently connected with the British Museum.

-Paris is overrun with English and Germans on their wagto Corsica to be present at the centenary celebration of the first Napoleon. The English sight-seers are indefatigable in spite of the excessive at, and the Place Vendome is the first monument

their attention. The sagnetous gentleman ves a bandsome income by expounding its being familiar with English character, incalls the attention of the tourists not so ch to the statue of Napoleon as to the liotel Briswhere the Pr nee of Wales resides whenever ho. Paris, and which he knows to be of far greater rest to the cockneys than the historical associas opposite to the Bristol, and where Louis

con resided when he was Prince-President, is ry subjects by the superior attractions of Wales's tel. so dear to a flunkey's heart

will ere long see the necessity of accepting course of action which may seem best now, would be likely to seem very different when much needed reform?



was modelled, and of which it is only a modi-

somewhat fear that the pressure of advice

their manner of rowing, will make them row

A cable despatch from London on the 13th

inst. tells us that the crew have been

dent, have taken the places of Messrs. RICE

ence of the enemy and on the eve of the great

determined upon long ago. Changing two

come off, seems to indicate a want of decision

to make room for men decided to be more

former should not have been subjected to the

mortification of being requested to withdraw

almost on the eve of the contest. However,

friends will be rejoiced. The telegrams re-

The Oxford four are now on the Putney

course, and the English and American crews

A Perambulating Capital.

val of the national capital from Washing-

ton to the Mississippi Valley. They held a

meeting to consider the question on the 10th

of this month, and resolutions were passed

delegates from all the States, to consider the

whole subject, and secure if possible the de-

the Convention contemplated in the resolu-

tions. The meeting was enthusiastic, and

was addressed by the most prominent citi

zens of St. Louis. There can be no doubt

that the object in view is to make St. Louis

the national capital, although this was not

This proposal to move the capital seems to

is unnecessary and untimely. There are

few countries in the world in which the cap-

ital occupies a central geographical position

Therefore it cannot be said that precedents

are against the situation of Washington.

are usually the largest and most important

tal of the United States should be, not a city

in the Mississippi Valley, but the city of New

York, the metropolis of the country to-day,

and destined to remain so as long as our

The Government has spent enormous sums

of money at Washington, which have been

only wasted if the capital is to be removed.

of those at Washington; for none which are

suitable for the purposes of the Government

What advantage can be found in a change

Washington is free from very many of the

corrupt political influences which almost in

evitably make themselves felt in a great city

There is corruption there, it is true, but only

ment. The political wickedness of a great

The increased facility and rapidity of travel

onsequent upon the increase in the number

of railroads and other means of communica-

tion throughout the land, renders it of very

little importance that the national capital

should be situated at the geographical cen

tre. The argument to the contrary loses all

its force when we remember that the journey

from San Francisco to New York occupies

If the capital of the United States is ever

to be removed from Washington, it should

exist in any other city in the Union.

city is not added to this.

cities; but, following the analogy, the capi

It is true that in Europe the capitals of State

expressly avowed in the resolutions.

improved," and we sincerely hope it is.

efficient in the boat, yet we think the two

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1869. style to some extent, and to make longer and se to fewer strokes than they do when rowing without a steersman; they may also get some valuable hints from their numerous in co mentors, and from observing the English rowing, on which, after all, Harvard's style

Will be published on Wednesday morning. men who wish to reach country customers will find this edition of The SUN a valuable medium. A limited number of advertisements received at 25 cents per line. To improvement or the reverse can only be continuous insertion they must be handed in before 90 clock clusively determined by the race itself. We

The Texan prisoner, John H. PRATT, was neither well in their old style nor in the Eng-

The more important consideration is the and Bass. This change of front in the pres-

Was there, in fact, a warrant issued by battle may be wise, but it ought not to have Judge McCunn for the arrest of Marshal been necessary. The crew should have been BARLOW for contempt ?

If there was, and the execution of that men only twelve days before the race is to warrant was resisted by an armed force, then Marshal Barlow has committed a very and discrimination in the Harvard captain grave offence, and is liable to indictment and | that we should not have expected in him. It punishment. Then, too, he is still in con- places in rather an awkward position the tempt, and ought to be speedily arrested; two gentlemen who have been removed after and if such a man as WILLIAM H. SEWARD | working for months in the expectation of or GEORGE G. BARNARD-we honor their rowing in the great match; and though we

may consequently be seen every day on the Lucky for PRATT, for he escaped. same water, though at different hours, so as never to meet until the moment for the race The Oxford-Harvard Boat Race. arrives. The comparison of the two crews As the day for the great international boat is no doubt critically made, and the probable race approaches, the interest in the manly chances will very soon be indicated by the contest steadily increases, until it already enbetting, when the last quotation of seven to grosses no small share of the attention of four on Oxford will probably be changed. people of all classes on both sides of the At-The London watermen are reported to lantic. The reason for this is not difficult to have affirmed that these odds were too find. The race is to be rowed by gentlemen large against the Americans. We shall amateurs on both sides, men against whose know more about it when we see how the betting turns as the respective whispered, who will row the match for no merits of the rival crews become better other stake than the honor and reputation of known. their respective countries, and universities, The citizens of St. Louis desire the remo-

crews will row only to win, and will each weary out every fibre of their splendid frames, and exhaust the last breath in their in favor of calling a Convention composed of will suffer the laurels to be carried off by its

London journals echo the warning given by us the chief officer of the Thames Conservancy It has even been hinted that no steamers, except the umpire's boat, be permitted to follow the racing boats. The authorities and the better class of Londoners appear to be thoroughly alive to the importance of insuring to the history shall endure. Harvard carsmen a fair chance, and of keep-

Of the chances of victory not much can of action, and from the notices in the English prints, which refer only to the first two or three trials of the Harvards on the Thames the crew, as a whole, are a very powerful set, that which surrounds the national Govern ble. The critics were disappointed that they a little more practice, under the care of some efficient oarsman, and we trust they impossible to foresee its future wants. A will ere long see the necessity of accepting course of action which may seem best now.

The cases of Messrs, Sage and Warrs come before the Court again this morning. It will be recollected that these gentlemen were convicted of taking usury; and while all the other convicted parties were let off of The People act John II Posts. The speciators with a fine, Mr. SAGE was sentenced to five days' imprisonment, and Mr. WATTS to ten. The reason assigned for punishing Mr. SAGE more severely was, that he had been end custody under the warrant issued by the U. S. Comgaged in locking up money. If this were | missioner He considered the prisoner legally at true, we cannot see the justice of punishing him for it under color of an indictment for

for it under such a conviction.

tracted the proceedings.

In the trial of this case Mr. O'Coxon added greatly to his professional reputation, and since that time has been generally considered as standthat he undertook this case unwillingly, and only when it had been agreed that he should manage it upon his own terms, the chief point of which was that his services should be rendered without fee or reward. For this act of generosity to a defenceless woman, Mr. O'Coxon has been very | Pratt, alluded to above. The Judge was prepared much complimented in the public press and otherwise, both publicly and privately; but, as it We can very well understand however that at the end of eighteen years' litigation, in a case so complicated and laborious, and involving so large a sum of money, counsel should deem it after all no more than just that they should retain from the proceeds of the judgment paid into their hands not only the amount of their actual advances, but also a fair reward for their efforts.

the trial and subsequent preceedings.

is interested in the profits?

good place when a favorite play was performing. Every one sees and admits the superiority of the present over the former a specified seat in a specified car, instead of being merely a permission to join in a general of a lady travelling alone such a measure would be an immense relief. Now she may enter a car icket entitles her, unless some chivalrous man separated, and their comfort entirely destroyed.

All this would be avoided by numbering the seats published workly, 3 at decrease to Irish history and